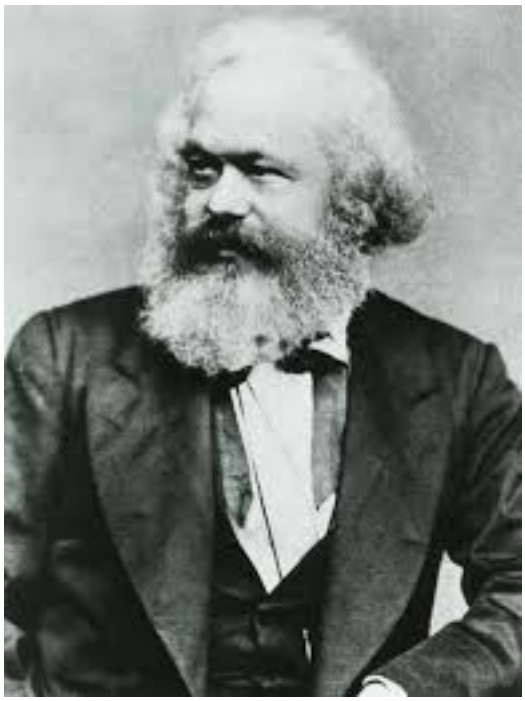
The Labouring World and Biological Stances on Evolution and even Contemporary Culture



By Karl Marx (1876)

Table of Contents

I. Plants and Flora and Fauna Histores and Labouring of Savages
II. Many Savage Histories
III. Contemporary Savages and their Long History
IV. Developments of Labour in our Contemporary World
V. Labour in Savagery but also Labout in Capitalism

VI. Comparative Labour Studies – how the labouring factor is so diverse and heterogeneous as in fact it is the most important factor of Evolution along with the meat diet. More studies of labour illuminate in Spirit, a History of Evolution and Labour.

I. The Part Played By Labour in the Transition from Ape to Man, Darwin

I mean then that labour and the meat diet was what was essential to evolutionary change in human beings.

II. Today's Spinozan Complexity of Essence in Labour and Hyper-Empiricism Still

And so today in different parts of the world people still labour and evolution is its history, and I mean today as well labouring worlds are then in fact labour's part in the natural sense of how diversity, heterogeneity or such complex and varied histories exist but of labour not Jewish capital which sits on top and makes capital.

III. Labour and how to Understand Evolution from the Part Played by Labour

Important evidence is given by labour today on the past of labour. When a worker works in a small putting out system or in Greek agrarian histories when peasants cultivate crops it tells uis the whole history of evolution in Darwin, that there is a labouring person whose index-finger extends and like that he stands up as a human being.

Engels edit this.

Friedrich Engels

I. Labour in the Evolution Biology Sense
II. Contemporary Labour in the sense of Biology
III. Marx argues labour and meat diet led to evolution

Part II – Progress Publishers on Labour and Evolutionary Biology

By Istabal Mesravan

In fact then the labouring history in agriculture was earlier neolithic settlements and like this history is written by Gordon V. Childe. It means then came into existence the state and private property and Greek gens. But further back was the long epochs of in fact saving hunter and gatherers and today’s labouring world of small and poor diverse working classes. All of this then means how labour is the correct standpoint to understand in fact how Marxism studies labour as scientific Marxism. It means labour is then essential to human beings.

In current conditions of labouring diversity there is also flora and fauna complexity and this then understands evolution well. That when the worker works in a small shed and this is then the viewpoint for natural selection and neanderthals becoming human beings by labouring, this long hisrocial scope then informs us also of how Engels argues for a Dialectics of Nature, that there is first the natural world and from it changes in evolution and this is the dialectics which becomes today’s world of commerce and labour which is still natural and has natural diversity even as a law today. Today as well laws of biology guide human labouring. Like the evidence of recently, small topoi of labouring in Soviet Union which has a long history of the Pyrenees hills and their long histories embedded in their skills. They forage more and more and then cultivate which is what Lefebvre calls a study of rural communities in the Pyrenees.